THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*—

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 10, 1840. | NO. XXX, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1029.)

TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—*for* the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Salisbury Female Academy.



The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this, and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss BAKER will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months,	$8 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf.

DENTISTRY.

W. A. M'CORMICK, M. D.

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at the Mansion Hotel, for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY, in all its various branches, on the most improved and scientific principles, viz. *Scaling, Plugging, Extracting, Inserting Teeth on Pivot, Gold Spring, Plate, &c.*

He is a regular graduate of Medicine, and hopes by attention and assuidity in the line of his profession, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is in possession of a material, not only innocent and easily applied, but far superior to any thing that ever yet has been discovered for *Plugging*, particularly in large cavities where the nerve is exposed and tooth otherwise much diseased, and would particularly recommend it to all before having their teeth extracted, which otherwise might be saved by having them plugged.

P. S. Ladies waited on at their private residences.

December 20, 1839. 2t.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON.

HAVING located himself in the *Town of Salisbury*, offers his professional services to teh citizens of Rowan, and the adjoining counties.

He may be found at Col. LONG'S HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform any and every

DENTAL OPERATION.

N. B. Examinations made without charge—materials and work warranted in all cases.

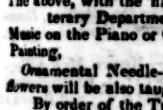
Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1839. tf.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,



RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

Notice.

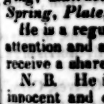


THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

HORSES FOR SALE.



A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied *symptoms* of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac similie of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

New Bargains!

Mons. Rouecho,

TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a *fresh supply* of FRUITS and GROCERIES,

—SUCH AS—

ORANGES,	FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	OYSTERS,
FIGS,	SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY,	HERRING,
	CORDIALS.

—ALSO—

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for *Cash.*

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. tf.

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

Tailoring Business.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons*, and *Vests*, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,550, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 607, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,413, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—containing 660, lying on Lick creek
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,807 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,456, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.

Salisbury, July 5, 1839. tf



Wanted

1 or 200 Head of Sheep, for which fair prices will be given. ☞ Apply at the "ROWAN HOTEL."

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. tf

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

NEW JEWELRY, &C.



JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

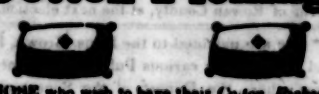
plain English and French, &c., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Cotton Picking.



THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

November 29, 1839. tf

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
9 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 500 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.P.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macaumbo Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Hot Amber Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screen wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 23, 1839. tf

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms. J. & W. MURPHY.

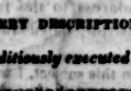
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

$10 REWARD

WILL be given for any information that will lead to the apprehension of a negro boy named AMOS, belonging to Mrs. Mary Steele, of Rowan county, N. C. This boy was arrested on a State's Warrant, in Mecklenburg county, on the 23rd of November last, when I became his bail, and a short time after he absconded, since which time I have been unable to obtain any information of him. THO. J. HOLTON.

Charlotte, Jan. 3, 1840. 3t.

Twin Cotton Seed.



A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths**, comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Strayed,



FROM the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, near Greensborough, a large sorrel horse, 15 or 16 hands high, with a white streak in his forehead, 15 years old next Spring, and has been docked. Said horse has been worked regular, consequently shows the marks of harness. Any information concerning said horse, directed to me at Lexington, N. Carolina, or to my house, 3 miles East of Lexington, will be thankfully received, and fairly compensated.

JACOB LOPP.

December 27, 1839. 4t.

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

NOTICE.

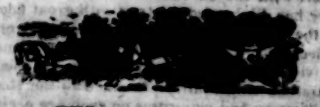
THIS is to certify that my wife Ann has left my bed and board without any provocation on my part. Therefore I hereby notify all whom it may concern, that I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN BIRD, Jr.

Rowan County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. 3w

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.



Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

Morus Multicaulis, FRUIT TREES, &C.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, MORUS trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth;) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of



Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,



being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES HOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the Old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramseur of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Dunn of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them so cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

From the Globe, of Dec. 20.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Committees to-day. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the body to say—consisting as it does of a great proportion of new members—how successfully the Speaker has called out the business talent of the house, in the formation of its committees. It is a task of great difficulty and delicacy, and must have been peculiarly so with Mr. Hunter, who is not only a young member, himself, but a young man. We think, in the main, he has been fortunate in his appointments.

As it regards the principle Committees, having relations with the executive Administration, Mr. Hunter has discharged his trust with great fidelity to all the principles which should have governed his selection. The complexion of these Committees gives assurance that every measure of the Administration will be fairly presented to the House. The chairmen and majorities on each are decidedly favorable to the views which have directed the Executive, and which have received the sanction of the mass of the people, and of the States as evidenced by the representation in both branches of Congress. The Opposition too, are fully and fairly represented in these Committees. Their strongest and most distinguished men are found upon them; and if there is any measure which that party (hitherto having nothing to propose) is desirous to bring forward, they will have the opportunity, through their ablest men, to acquire full information in regard to every subject referred to the respective Committees—to present their plans for adoption—and to prepare substitutes for all the bills to carry out measures which they may not approve. They have, however, at every session, had this advantage.

From the Harrisburg Reporter.

BANK HONESTY.

The Bank of the United States has but followed in the footsteps of all great speculators, from the days of John Law down to those of the Josephs of New York. One unsuccessful enterprise has been but the parent of another, which was to repair its losses. Scheme has been succeeded by scheme, and debts have been paid, not by earnings or savings, or even by capital, but by new borrowings, which have of course only substituted new debts on worse terms in their place.

This is called, by those who are wise in their generation, *financiering*. At first those who practise it may be honest—they may deceive themselves—but it soon ends in the entire prostration of the moral sense, which has never been more clearly exhibited than in the recent transactions of the Bank of the United States.

This Bank, having been forbidden by Hottinguer and Co. of Paris, to draw—in defiance of this prohibition, drew bills of exchange upon that firm to a very large amount, and sold these bills (knowing that they would be refused acceptance) to American merchants. Hottinguer and Co., upon the presentation of these bills by their holders, refused to accept them upon any terms, and they were accordingly dishonored by that house.

Was not this a fraud on the part of the Bank?

The Bank sold bills on Europe, in Mexico, for specie, and on the 7th of October last (when they had determined to suspend on the 9th,) they sold their post notes in New York dated on that day—when, if the purchasers had known their intentions they would not have touched them with a pair of tongs.

Is this Bank honest?

The State of Mississippi authorized a loan of several millions, which was to be paid for in specie or its equivalent. The Bank of the United States took five millions of that loan—and in the face of the law, and with an entire disregard of its provision, paid in its own post notes, and then sent the securities to London to raise money upon them to relieve its own necessities.

Was this honest!

The Morris Canal Bank, which is a branch or agency of the United States Bank, negotiated a large loan with another State in the West, received certificates for the whole amount, and after the payment of one or two instalments, declared their inability to make any further payment. They were then asked for the stock. The reply was, that they did not have it, but it must be in the New York branch of the United States Bank—upon inquiry there, it was said to be in the mother Bank, and upon inquiry there, it had absconded and *gone to Europe*, to share the fate of the loan of its sister State, Mississippi.

This of course was honest!

Still further. In June, July, August and September last, the Bank knew it must suspend, and in order to prop its credit and to procure stock of an unquestionable character, they, without declaring their rotten and insolvent condition, took a part of the State loan of Pennsylvania, amounting to $1,854,000. *We charge this as a direct and positive fraud, committed by the Bank upon the people of Pennsylvania*, and our conclusion must be, that she has defrauded, besides them, hundreds of unsuspecting individuals, and two other sovereign States of the Union!

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet-ship George Washington arrived at New York on Friday evening. She sailed on the 27th Nov., and brings dates from London to the evening of the 26th.

Marriage of the British Queen.—By a "Special Message" to the Privy Council, the Queen has announced her approaching marriage. It was published on the 23d of Nov., as follows:

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

"Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be apprised of a matter so highly important to me and my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."—*Wash. Nat. Intelligencer.*

LATE FROM FRANCE.

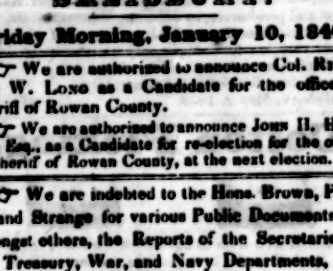
An extra from the office of the New York Sun informs us, that the Packet Ship *Louis Phillippe*, from Havre, 5th December, had arrived, bringing Paris and Havre papers to the day of sailing.

By a royal order of the 25th November, M. de Bacourt, Resident Minister to the Dutchy of Baden, was named as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

A report has been spread at Vienna, that France will acknowledge the Pacha of Egypt as Sovereign of that country, if peace was concluded on the terms the French Embassador was prepared to propose.

It is reported that Abdel Kader has declared war against France, and that 6000 Frenchmen have already left Algiers to proceed against that officer.

On the evening of the 29th November, Paris was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the explosion of an "Infernal Machine," about 9 o'clock in the evening in the Palais Royal. Fortunately it injured no one, though a large crowd was in the vicinity of it.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, January 10, 1840.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. Richard W. Long as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorised to announce John H. Harris, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

☞ We are indebted to the Hons. Brown, Fisher, and Strange for various Public Documents;—amongst others, the Reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the Report of the Postmaster General. A synopsis of these Documents we will endeavor to lay before our readers next week. Also, the Report of our Comptroller on the Finances of the State has been received, and shall be attended to next week.

The Reconciliation.—Madam Rumour states on the authority of Letter writers from Washington city, that a reconciliation had taken place between Mr. Calhoun and the President; and that Mr. C. in consequence had called on the President at the "*White House.*"

This honorable reconciliation if true, is dubbed by the Richmond Whig, and other papers, with the terms "Profligate Coalition," "Compact" "Alliance," &c., and is represented by them as being of that black and damning character, that no honest man can view it, without having his hair stand erect. What next?

P. S. The Globe of the 3d inst. refers to an interesting debate which took place in the Senate on that day. It was on the reference of a Bill introduced by Mr. Calhoun, ceding the Public Lands to the States on certain conditions and which was referred to the committee of Public Lands.

Mr Clay rose and stated that the reference of the Bill to the committee on Public Lands was indelicate and improper, and in the course of the debate made some personal remarks in reference to the existing private relations between the President and Mr. Calhoun. The reply is said to be of that peculiar character that Mr. Clay will probably recollect for years to come.

☞ The bitter malignity with which Mr. Fisher, our Representative in Congress, has been, and still is, pursued and hunted down by the presses in the interest of the federal party, is almost unparalleled in the history of party warfare. They are not content with holding up to public gaze his *public acts*—and, in some instances, his *private* transactions—but they state as facts, what is totally unfounded, and then go on from those premises to harrangue and deceive the people. Every effort was made by the Federal Whigs in this District to defeat Mr. Fisher's election;—he was accused of being a Van Buren man, and afraid to own it, &c., &c. After he was triumphantly elected, the federal press out of the State, and some in it, claimed him as a Whig. And now, since he has been in Congress and voted, as every independent and conscientious man should have voted—*for* the People's RIGHTS *versus* a Governor's FRAUDS—they raise the hue and cry again, and accuse him of turning *traitor* to the great whig party! and to the principles he professed while before the people.

Among the assailants of Mr. Fisher, we perceive as a *volunteer*, the Richmond Whig, *formerly* a paper of high toned dignity of character; but which now, we are sorry to see, has descended to the character of the veriest party hack, and is regularly filled with a species of vituperative scurrility which must be repugnant to the good sense and better judgment of all intelligent and patriotic men. In that paper of the 27th ult., the Editors say:

"Mr. Charles Fisher, of North Carolina, goes the whole with the Tories. He represents a District which contains at least 2000 Whig majority, and obtained his election, it is said and believed, by representing himself to be thoroughly opposed to the administration. It was by this means he obtained the support of Mr. Rencher, his predecessor, and a Whig of the first water. The People, it is true, will have a rake at him at the next election; but in the mean time he will have misrepresented their wishes, and done them all the harm he can, by sustaining this corrupt dynasty."

In the first place, we do not know of any party in this country, the members of which can with propriety be called *Tories;* unless, indeed, it be the *Federal Party*, composed of those *Federal Whig* GENTLEMEN, whose every act goes to declare that the common people are not fit to govern themselves, or to vote intelligently, and ought to have some more enlightened *Head* to appoint agents to legislate for the people, and to lay taxes on them against their consent. This is what the Whig Governor of New Jersey attempted to do. Now, we are informed by history and tradition, that men entertaining these views and principles *were* called TORIES in our revolutionary war; so if Mr. Fisher *has* deserted to the *Tories*, it must be to the Richmond Whig and *its* party, and they should be the last to assail him for it.

But as to Mr. Fisher having obtained his election "by representing himself to be thoroughly opposed to the administration," happily we have the *evidence* at hand to correct this misrepresentation. In a printed address to the freemen of this Congressional District, dated June 15th, 1839, Mr. Fisher says:

"While upon this subject, I wish it distinctly understood what my course, if elected, will be towards the Administration. I am no Van Buren man, and never have been; I had no hand in making him President.—nevertheless he *is* the President,—not of a party—but of all the American people, and as such I intend to do him justice. To such measures of his administration as I may approve I will give a cordial support; such as I think wrong I will oppose with all my might. I will join no set of men in efforts to embarrass the administration right or wrong, merely to make it odious,—but I will by my votes, give the President a fair chance to administer the Government for the welfare and happiness of the people."

How does the Richmond Whig's *assertion* harmonize with this language of Mr. Fisher? We leave the public to answer.

Whether Mr. Rencher be a *whig of the first or second* "water," we will not say; but the assertion that he supported Mr. Fisher's election is *positively not so.* We believe we hazard nothing in saying, that Mr. Rencher was one of the most zealous and efficient opponents Mr. Fisher had in the District.

We should not have occupied thus much space with a notice of this unprovoked attack of the Richmond Whig, were it not that we know its falsehoods will be copied into its echoes in this State, whose avocation it is to hunt down and vilify every public man who has the independence to rise above party trammels in his discharge of the people's business.

We were not less surprised than the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, when we saw the following, which we copy below:

"The Western Carolinian, we are surprised to see, in taking a very one-sided view of the subject, among other errors less glaring, says, that the Secretary of State of New Jersey is the returning officer. We of course have not the law of New Jersey, but it was stated in Congress, and not denied, that the Secretary has not, by law, any thing whatever to do with the election. He is a volunteer on the subject, and it has been said was bribed to give the certificate he did."—*Fayetteville Observer.*

By reference to our file Papers, we perceive that the Western Carolinian *says* no such a thing.

The following is what it *did say*, word for word:

"At the opening of Congress both parties presented themselves.—The Whigs claimed their seats because they hold the Governor's certificates, and the other party claim theirs, because they have a clear majority of the people, certified by the Secretary of State, the *recording officer.*"

Next Governor.—In our paper of the 29th November last, the name of Judge R. M. Saunders was suggested as the most suitable candidate to be run for Governor, by the Republicans at the next election in this State. Since then, we have reflected more maturely on the subject, and have conversed with several gentlemen of intelligence from different parts of the State, and we are now more than ever of the opinion that Judge Saunders is the most suitable and efficient man the Republicans can run. His high and lofty bearing as a gentleman, his fine talents, and well tried and unwavering Republicanism, point him out as *the man most* appropriate to the times. He embraces, too, in the western portion of the State, a popularity that no other man of the Republican party can boast of.

On this subject, we copy the following from the Lincoln Republican, with most of the views of which we fully concur.

From the Lincoln Republican.

Mr. Editor: I observe in your last paper at the head of your Editorial, the name of Judge Saunders as a suitable person for the Republican Candidate for Governor of the State. It is a matter of cordial congratulation to many Republicans in the Western part of North Carolina, to see this course of your press.

There have been many names mentioned to the people for this high and responsible post, from amongst the Democratic ranks. Mr. Haywood, of Raleigh, whose patriotic course in the struggles of our party deserve the heart-felt thanks of every Republican, has been nominated in several counties. In a letter to the Mecklenburg Committee, and elsewhere, *he* has declined a nomination. Gen. Blount, of the low country, has also been nominated. But the people of this region are strangers to his name; which, I have no doubt, if canvassed will appear worthy, as a firm supporter of State Rights and Republican principles. L. D. Henry, Esq., of Fayetteville, has also been named. We have not a more able supporter, or a more eloquent defender of the principles of the Administration in our ranks. But "that small and proscribed party," as Mr. Calhoun once termed his State Rights party, are no longer small, nor is its power to be despised. They are with us in many cardinal points. But will they vote for Mr. Henry?—Like the Venetian General, they may say,

"If I catch him once upon the hip,
I will feed fat the *ancient grudge* I bear him."

But if the Raleigh Convention should nominate Judge Saunders, and he should accept the nomination, I should hail it as a omen of success. It is true, it would be a loss to the State, and the Bench, for him to leave his present station; but, in my humble opinion, his name would not only insure success, but he would reflect credit upon our State, our principles, and our party.

The name of ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS is no new sound to the people of North Carolina. In the varied and important stations which he has held, he has reflected credit on every appointment, and has left them with reputation. Not to speak of his services in the Legislature—the lower House of which he was Speaker, in 1818, '19 and '20—but during that stormy and momentous period in the history of our country, from 1821 to 1827, he was a member of Congress, where intrigue, corruption and Federalism put Adams in the Presidential chair, and Henry Clay "in the line of safe precedents," as Secretary of State. Here the principles of Judge Saunders attacked their ill-gotten power; and his resolutions on the public press, did more to pull that Administration down than any other measure that was proposed or adopted.

As Attorney General of the State, he gave evidence of fidelity to the State, of vigilance for a sacred regard for her laws, of a clear perception of her criminal code, which has been equalled by few, and surpassed by none; and when he was ostracised from this appointment by a factious opposition of Whigs and aspirants, which appointment both friends and foes acknowledged he had conducted with singular ability, he only shone the more conspicuously on another theatre; for he was at this time a Commissioner on the French Treaty at Washington. There was an "untried state of being," a new field, unexplored by any lawyer whose reading and practice had been confined to an interior country; for questions of Maritime Law, Insurance, Salvage, the Rights of Nations in peace and war, &c., were to be adjudicated and settled; and that too, before the talents of the Nation. It may not be news to our North Carolina friends, when they are informed that before Judge Saunders appeared as counsel, Mr. Webster, Mr. Taney, (now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,) Judge Kent, Mr. Ogden, of New York, and many other of the great *legal lights* of our country. And such was the patient labor and investigating character of Judge Saunders, that he shone even amid such a galaxy of talent; and, in the language of the papers of that day, "won golden opinions from all sorts of men." Before he had concluded the labors of this commission, and while at Washington, his talents were so much appreciated by the Legislature, that he was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of this State, which office, after his duties expired at Washington, he accepted; and the able manner in which he discharges the duties of this most important trust, is known to all who have seen him preside. In this section of country, there is but one opinion as to his ability as a Judge.

As an Executive Magistrate, he is peculiarly qualified, by his principles and talents. Mild, and at the same time, just and inflexible, his accurate knowledge of the criminal laws of the State, will be a safe guide in the exercise of the important prerogative of pardon. His general acquaintance from Buncombe to Currituck, will commend him to the suffrages of the people; and in the nation at large his talents and reputation are so well known, that the State will be happy in the possession of such a man for her Chief Magistrate. His nomination will be acceptable to the

People of the Mountains.

HARRISON IN GEORGIA.

It would seem that the Harrisburg nomination for President meets with a most ungracious reception from the Whigs of Georgia. Indeed, every developement of public sentiment in that State, as well as other portions of the country out of the baneful influence of Abolitionism and Anti-Masonry, the nomination is a most bitter pill to all high minded and patriotic Whigs. Many of them have already discarded the nomination, and frankly avowed their determination to go against his election; to others (and no doubt a majority of the Whigs at the South are in this predicament) the *man*, his *political sentiments, his imbecility*, and we may add the *under-current* by which he obtained his nomination over their favorite Candidate, Mr. Clay, are so repugnant, and objectionable that they hardly know what course to pursue. To reverse the action of the Caucus, is impossible.—To advance is hazarding the whole Whig cause.

Thrown into this almost inextricable predicament, by this unfortunate nomination, they have not as yet been able to rally and recover from the surprise and mortification with which they were overwhelmed by the announcement of the name of *poor old Gen. Harrison* as *their* Candidate for the Presidency!!

But as mortifying as it may prove to their feelings, it is even so; and judging of the tone of the leading Whig papers South of us, we believe that Gen. Harrison will not, "cannot get a vote South of the Potomac."

The Georgia Journal, the leading Whig paper of that State, pays the Harrisburg nominee rather a back-handed compliment, if such it may be called, in the article annexed:

"*Harrisburg Convention.*—This Convention has nominated Gen. Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and Gov. Tyler of Virginia for the Vice Presidency. To use the language of a Mississippi boatman, they have *niggled it with a vengeance.* We would as soon think of supporting Arthur Tappan, as this nominee of the Harrisburg Convention, for the Presidency.

We are pleased to perceive that upon this subject, the whole State Rights press of this State *talk alike.*"

In the Weekly Chronicle & Sentinel, another Whig paper published at Augusta in that State, speaking, no doubt, the Whig sentiments in that section, says:

"The Whig Convention, recently assembled at Harrisburg, has nominated Gen. Harrison as the Whig candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and John Tyler, of Virginia, as the candidate for Vice President. Desirous as we have been to support the opposing candidate to Mr. Van Buren, we cannot go for Harrison, and we think it time and labor spent in vain to attempt to elect him. He cannot possibly get a vote South of the Potomac—we presume it was not calculated that he would.

We do hope that the Southern opponents of Van Buren will take up some Southern man for President, on whom we can rally with spirit and energy. We will support neither Van Buren nor Harrison. We do not presume to suggest any man, but they are plenty enough."

The State Rights party go for neither.—The "Milledgeville Recorder," (a State Rights paper) of December 24th, publishes the proceedings of a State Rights meeting held in that place, on the 17th; among other resolutions adopted on that occasion, we find the following:

"*Resolved, unanimously*, As the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that neither William Henry Harrison or Martin Van Buren is entitled to the votes of the State Rights party in Georgia."

So it seems from the above Resolution, that the States Rights portion of the members of the Legislature of that State will support neither Gen. Harrison or Van Buren for the next Presidency. In this event, they will either go for no one, or throw away their votes on Gov. Troup.

The Union party, however, go in a body for Mr. Van Buren, and as the two parties in that State are nearly equally divided, the probability is, that Mr. Van Buren will get the vote of Georgia.

The following article is from the *Charleston Courier*, the leading *Whig paper* of S. Carolina:

"*Harrisburg Convention.*—The die is cast, and Gen. Harrison has again been nominated as the Whig Candidate for the Presidency. It is the weakest nomination that could have been made. The name and fame of Clay would have given the Whigs a banner worthy of their best chivalry—and even under the gallant Scott they might have rallied in their strength. But this second postponement of the infinitely higher pretensions and claims of Mr. Clay, in favor of Gen. Harrison, their defeated nominee in the last contest, is well calculated to produce disaffection, and extinguish all enthusiasm in the Whig ranks. Extremely doubtful as was their chance before, we regard it as now utterly hopeless and desperate; and think the best thing they can do for themselves and the country is to make a grace of necessity and abandon the field. The country wants repose from politics to settle, in the spirit of peace and harmony, with united councils and united wisdom, its perplexing questions of finance, which will continue perplexed so long as they are disturbed by the influences of party. For the military and other public services, and for the character and talents of Gen. Harrison, we have, we think, a proper and just degree of respect—we have no disposition to belittle or disparage him—but we do not regard him, especially at his advanced age, as a suitable person to be elevated to the high and responsible dignity of Chief Magistrate of our great republic—and with his expressed and unrecanted opinions, he is justly exceptionable to the South, and he will not, we feel assured, obtain a Southern vote for the Presidency."

Mr. Clay and his friends in the South.—Mr. Clay is not the only man, who has been sacrificed by the Harrisburg Convention; all his friends throughout the South, indeed, throughout the Union have been offered up as victims to pacify the fury of those two *fanatical factions*—the Anti-Masons and the Abolitionists.

Those disturbers of the peace and harmony of society, as well as of the Union itself, are determined that neither Mr. Clay or any other man *holding slaves*, however distinguished for talents, public services, or irreproachable character, shall ever be President of the United States.

The notorious Garrison says, "We have faith to believe that no slave-holder will ever fill the Presidential office in this Republic."

The notorious Tappan says, "that no slave-holder is any longer capacitated for the Presidency of the United States." It would seem from these declarations that, hereafter, so far at least as the Abolitionists can control the political destinies of the South, all citizens holding slaves are to be proscribed and no longer enjoy the right of citizenship in common with the citizens of the North. In their view, Abolitionism has already become triumphant. "Praise to God," says Tappan's organ, "for this anti-slavery victory;" (meaning the nomination of Gen. Harrison.) "Let the winds tell the tale."—"Let the *slaves* hear it!"

It is said, and not denied, that when they were told that they would drive the Southern Whigs off, by pushing their candidate on, their great leader, Thadeus Stephens, replied "that there was no danger of this;" that the "Whigs were whip-a-ble materials, and could be whipped into a support of Gen. Harrison." Whether Thadeus was right or not, we are yet to learn. He is now applying the lash and the work goes bravely on. He may succeed in whipping the *Whig papers*, with but few exceptions, and some of the *Whig politicians* into the traces, but he will never succeed in whipping the *people* of the South into the support of any man, Hero or no Hero, suspected of *Abolitionism.*

Standing Committees of the House.—The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, as announced by Mr. Speaker *Hunter* on the 30th ultimo. We think Mr. Hunter has acquitted himself very handsomely in the composition of the Committees, and his selections seem to give satisfaction to all parties. On some of the most important Committees, we have put the names of the Administration members in Italic, and the State Rights members in SMALL CAPITALS, to distinguish them from the ultra Whigs, that our readers may the more readily perceive the composition of the Committees.

On Elections.—Messrs. CAMPBELL of S. Carolina, *Rives*, Fillmore, *Medill*, Crabb, *Brown*, of Tenn., Pinckney, Smith of Conn., and Botts.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. *Jones* of Va., Bibb, *Atherton*, Lawrence, RHETT, *Vanderpoel*, Evans, Cushman, and Cooper, of Ga.

Committe of Claims.—Messrs. Dawson, Russell, *Banks*, Giddings, *Williams* of N. Hampshire, Gentry, *Hill* of N. C., *Galbraith*, and *Mallory.*

Commerce.—Messrs. Curtis, Hillen, White of La. Burke, Toland, Habersham, Parris, Botts, and Wells.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Cowin, *Reynolds*, Lincoln, *Crary*, White of Ky., Pinnam, Garland of Va., *Hubbard*, and *Thompson* of Miss.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. PICKENS, Cushing, *Dromgoole*, Granger, *Bynum*, Hawes, *Howard*, Everett, and *Clifford.*

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. *McKay*, Hopkins, *Chapman*, Marvin, Lebbeter, Jr., J. L. Williams of Tenn., Anderson of Ky., BUTLER of S. C., and Brown of Miss.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Johnson of Md., C. H. Williams of Tenn., Beirne, Clarke, Davee, Graham, Cranston, Black, and Hawkins.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Sergeant, *Crary*, *Hoffman*, Turney, Mason of Ohio, Samuels, Colquitt, Storrs, and Barnard.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Craig, Randolph, Hall, Taliaferro, Parmenter, Montgomery, Rogers of S. C., Ely, and Sweeringen.

Territories.—Messrs. Pope, Jenifer, Ramsey, Chappell of Tenn., Stewart, Brewster, Davis of Ky., Bronaugh, and Pine.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Taliaferro, Cary, Andrews, Steenrod, Rayner, E. Davis of Penn., Beardsley, Taylor, and Hand.

Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. S. Williams, Morris of Ohio, Chittenden, Doan, Strong, Randall, Morris of Pa. Palen, and Edwards.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Ogle, Graves, Carroll, Hill of Va., Smith of Is., Starkweather, Rayner, Colquitt, and Blackwell.

Patents.—Messrs Fletcher of Vt., Beatty, Proffit, Newhard, and Paynter.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lincoln, Petrikin, Leonard, Keim, and Hastings of Ohio.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pope, Parish, Jackson, James, and Dana.

Accounts—Messrs. Johnson of Va., Lawrence, Johnston of N. Y., Marchand, and Floyd.

Manufactures.—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Rhett, Slade, Tillinghast, *Worthington*, *Dromgoole*, Mitchell, *Eastman*, and *John Davis* of Penn.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Dennis, McClellan of Tenn., Smith of Vt, Hammond, Shaw, Bouck, Doig, and Hook.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, I. Williams of N. C. Alford, Cross, Chinn, Shepard, Lucas, Hunt, and John W. Davis of Ia.

Mileage.—Messrs. Williams of Conn., Williams of Mass., Morgan, Lent, and Allen of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Underwood, Bynum, Crabb, Lowell, and Trumbull.

Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs. Evans, Atherton, Osborne, Warren, and Jones of N. York.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. R. Garland of La, Howard, Wagener, Holmes, and Cooper of Penn.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Saltonstall, Vanderpoel, Simonton, Greene, and Grey.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Marvin, Boyd, Lowell, Davis of Ky, and Brown of N. Y.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Stanly, Fornance, Gates, Henry, and Earle.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. F. Thomas, Holmes, Bell, King, Grinnell, Anderson of Me., Robinson, Hall, and Proffit.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Casey, Garland of La., Calhoun, Dillett, Wick, Butler of Ky., Hunter, Jameson, and White.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Cave Johnson, Thompson, Miller, Coles, Kemble, Allen, Monroe, Bean, and Goggin.

Militia.—Messrs. Keim, Carter, Griffin, Wagener, P. F. Thomas, Goode, Rogers of S. C., Triplett, and Ridgway.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Briggs, Smith, Md., Bond, Rariden, *Duncan*, Crockett, Hall, Watterson, and *McCulloch.*

The last Emancipator, the organ of Abolitionism in New York, in speaking of the proceedings of the late Whig convention at Harrisburg, says:

Henry Clay the most popular Whig of the day, a man, a most talented, experienced, and distinguished politician, the "idol of his party," the eloquent defender of liberty in Greece, Poland, and South America, &c. &c. has lost his nomination at Harrisburg, because the Whigs in old Massachusetts, New York, &c. knew that he could not obtain the votes of the friends of human rights. "What a falling off is there, my countrymen!"

Congress.—We have Washington papers up to the 3d instant; but they contain no Congressional Proceedings of interest. The Committees being appointed, we presume they will soon report measures for the action of the two bodies. In the House, several efforts have been made by Mr. Wise, and other southern members, to have the Rules suspended, to adopt Resolutions against the reception of Abolition petitions. Each effort, however, failed, as it requires two-thirds of the members present to suspend a rule of the House. In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun has introduced a bill to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, upon certain conditions.

Hereafter we hope to be able to give something more interesting from our Representatives at Washington.

Snow in Wilkes and Ashe.—A gentleman just from Wilkes, states that the snow in Wilkes is at least 2 feet on the level, and in Ashe from 2½ to 3 feet.—A deeper snow is not recollected by the oldest inhabitants of the county.

The winter, thus far, has been distinguished by the deepest and most extensive snow storms known throughout the country, for many years,—to say nothing of the *political storms* in Congress.—May we not look for *calms soon?* Our last accounts from Congress appear to be of a more *quiet* and *business like nature.*

The way they do business in Connecticut.—The Connecticut Courant says that the rail road between Hartford and New Haven is opened for travel. It was thought that the road could not be travelled on account of the extreme depth of snow which in some places was from four to six feet deep. But three locomotives with a snow plough in front cleaned the snow from the track and rendered it passable.

The action of the plough, throwing the snow from 20 to 30 feet on the right and left, must have been truly a grand scene.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"A GOOD ENOUGH WHIG."

Messrs. Editors: I perceive some of your brother Editors, professing "Whig" politics, are shouting a feeble *hurrah!* over the election of Mr. Hunter as Speaker of the House of Representatives: They call him "A good enough Whig," and claim his elevation to the Speaker's Chair as a "Whig victory."

Now, I have been observant of Mr. Hunter's political course, since his first entrance into Congress; and from this scrutiny, I had come to the conclusion that he was a "strict constructionist," and consequently a States Rights Republican,—or, in other words, a *Democrat* of the old Jeffersonian school. Hence a *query* has arisen in my mind,—What is meant by the term "Whig," in its *modern* acceptation?

I know that a political *party* thus designate themselves, in contradistinction to the Administration (or Democratic) party; but plain people have been in the habit of supposing that *names* (as applicable to *parties*) were significant of *principles.* In the present case, however, those who are *unschooled* in politics, are utterly at a loss to know *what* particular set of principles will entitle them to full communion with the party y'clep'd "Whig." For, on adverting to past events, it is found that the leading politicians and newspapers of that party, have ever been the clamorous advocates of a great National Bank, and of the whole system of Banking by which our country has been inundated with an irredeemable "currency:" that they have been *in favor* of a splendid scheme of Internal Improvements by the General Government, at the *expense of the people;* in favor of legislative incorporations, to a most latitudinous extent; *against* an independent treasury, and *in favor* of using the people's money for the benefit of the Banks, &c., &c. Whereas, on looking at the public acts of Mr. Hunter, (who is claimed as "a good enough Whig,") and viewing his course from the period of his first *debut* in the Virginia Legislature, up to the moment of his election as Speaker in Congress, we find, on comparison of all his opinions, whether *expressed* in speeches before the Legislature and Congress, or on the hustings, or *implied* by his public acts and his votes, that he has always been radically *opposed* to every and *any* National Bank; that he has uniformly gone *against* the whole system of monopolies, whether in the shape of stock jobbing bank charters, or other contrivances for enriching idle and cunning drones out of the pockets of the *producing* classes; *against* the scheme of Internal Improvements by the General Government—which involves the principle of levying contributions upon the people of North Carolina, to help pay for cutting roads through the swamps of Mississippi, of clearing out the flood-wood from creeks in Kentucky to render them navigable for steamboats, &c.—a system, in short, which robs Peter to pay Paul; *against* Mr. Clay (or any other man of political notions identical with Mr. C's.) for President; but in *favor* of separating the fiscal concerns of the National Government from the grasp of the Banks; in *favor* of a strict construction of the Constitution, and of "State Sovereignty," in its broad sense; in fine, that he is in favor of an economical and cheap Government, in contradistinction to "a *rich* Government and a *poor* people."

Now, if a gentleman entertaining such lofty States Rights and Democratic sentiments, be "a good enough Whig;" if it be a "Whig victory" to elevate to a responsible office one whose sentiments are so radically in conflict with all the dogmas hitherto taught and promulgated to the world by the fathers of what is now the "Whig" school—then, indeed, may *honest* politicians, and all matter-of-fact people, despair of keeping on trail of the "Whig" party,—of being able to discern what really are its governing principles, its cardinal rule of action. Plain men, unpractised in the arts of cunning politicians, judging from the principles and sentiments uniformly held and expressed by Mr. Hunter, would very naturally conclude that he was "a good enough" States Rights Democrat. Yet it is clear, that he cannot be both "Whig" and Democrat.

But how is it, that the "Whig" leaders and organs are so ready to raise a shout over the election of Mr. Hunter, while they *denounce* Mr. Fisher, our Representative, in the most acrimonious terms! The principles held and the course pursued by the last named gentlemen, are in almost exact accordance with those of the other. Mr. Fisher, moreover, voted in conjunction with the Whigs of the House, to elevate Mr. Hunter to the Speaker's Chair. A dispassionate man is at a loss to know, therefore, what there can be in the principles and the public acts of these gentlemen (so much in coincidence with each other) that should induce the "Whigs" to rejoice in the one, while they upbraid and villify the other.

Mr. Fisher's political sentiments have never been hid under a bushel; he has never shrunk from an avowal of them nor omitted, on all suitable occasions, to promulgate them to the world. Looking back for some twenty-five years, at the commencement of his public career, when he was first elected to the Senate of this State, in opposition to the late Gen. Jesse A. Pearson, we find him the enthusiastic champion of the old Republican party,—the bold and fearless asserter of the doctrines of the Jeffersonian school of politics. And throughout his whole political life, in all the public trusts to which he has since been called, we have seen him ably and successfully advocating and giving effect to those principles.

The "Proclamation" and "Force Bill" brought out Mr. Fisher, as well as most of the eminent States Rights Democrats of the South, in opposition to the latter part of Gen. Jackson's administration. But theirs was an opposition founded on *principles*—an opposition to *measures* that they deemed violations of the Sovereignty of the States, and destructive of the rights of the people of the South. Could they have foreseen, that measures so obnoxious would have been resorted to by the Administration of Gen. Jackson, they would never have given him their votes, nor lent their influence to elevate him to the Presidency. But their opposition to certain *measures* of Gen. Jackson, did not necessarily involve an opposition to the Administration of his *successor*, because the measures complained of had either been abandoned, or rendered innocuous by subsequent events; a perseverance, therefore, in such opposition, not being founded on *principles*, would have been *factious*, and altogether irreconcileable with that rule of action which should be the governing principle of every consistent politician.

No more does it necessarily follow, because Mr. Fisher was found acting in concert with the "Whigs," in opposition to certain *measures* which he deemed destructive of the rights and detrimental to the interests of the people of this section, that he must needs continue to *follow* the leaders of that party, in their *crusade* against every principle and measure of the Administration; for events have shown, that most of those principles and measures are entirely reconcileable with the doctrines of the old Republican party, and in perfect coincidence with the sentiments which Mr. Fisher has cherished from his youth upward.

Consistency, then—self-respect—a regard for the integrity of his principles, and for the prominent attitude in which he has for twenty-five years been presented before the people of this District and of the State—all conspire to *forbid* that Mr. Fisher should follow a *factious* lead—*forbid* that he should, in the remotest degree, be influenced in the discharge of his high functions, by the *dictation of any* party, or of any set of self-constituted *leaders.*

And I will venture to predict, that Charles Fisher will rise superior to all such influences; that he will be found never to compromit his principles, nor betray the interests of his constituents. No man is more thoroughly acquainted with the people of this District than he; and in no one do they repose a more abiding confidence. They have known him long, and known him well; and have ever found in him a safe depository of their rights, and an able and vigilant representative of their interests.

An Unchanged Republican.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: I observe the federal organs are railing out against our member, Mr. Fisher, because he will not consent to follow the federal leaders in Congress, but has the independence to think and act for himself. They even have the assurance to say that he has *disappointed* the Whigs, as these federalists call themselves. Now, I should like to know what right the Federal Whigs have to complain of Mr. Fisher. Did they not hold a "Whig Convention," as they called the *Ashborough Caucus*, and in that denounce him as a Van Buren man? Did not their federal Editors constantly charge Mr. Fisher with being no *Whig?* Did not every federalist in the District vote against him? Under these circumstances, if Mr. Fisher even does act with the Democrats in Congress, what right have these federalists to complain? He owes them no allegiance;—his obligations are to the Republicans of the District, and unless I am deceived, he will take care to represent them correctly. But what is it these federal gentry are complaining of? They complain of Mr. Fisher, because he would not vote to turn the *People's* members out, and put in those appointed by the federal Governor. Of all barefaced attempts ever made to cheat the people, this effort of the federalists in Congress takes the lead. The Governor of New Jersey undertook to set aside the votes of the People, and to elect members of Congress himself. The federalists in Congress went their full length to sustain the men appointed by the Governor; but Mr. Fisher went with the Democrats to sustain the men elected by the people, and for this the whole tribe of Federal Editors are condemning him. Let the people look at this calmly, and say who is right—Mr. Fisher, in voting that the People's choice shall be respected, or the federalists, in voting to crush the will of the People, and pack on them five men whom the People would not trust? In a word, this New Jersey case shows what the federalists would do if they had the power. They seem not to believe that the People are fit to exercise the elective franchise, and they would take it from them if they could. They appear to think that the people are fit for nothing but to plough corn and hoe potatoes, while they themselves are the Gentlemen who should govern the nation. But, thank God, the People have the power as yet, and will not soon trust it in the hands of these presumptuous pretenders. Whenever they do trust them they find themselves deceived.

The people never trusted the *federalists* with Executive power but *twice*, and then they soon got tired of them and thrust them out again. The *first* time was in the election of old John Adams. He had not been in office long, before *excises*, still taxes, *window* taxes, &c., were imposed upon the people, and *gag laws* to stop their mouths against complaining; but the people, at the end of four years, thrusted them from office, and put in better men. The *second* time, was the election of John Q. Adams—but no, I am mistaken, it was not the people that put him in power, it was Henry Clay, who turned about and took a cut of the loaf himself, and the people have well remembered him for it. Now, look what this same John Q. Adams is doing. You see him the leader of the Abolitionists who wish to destroy the Constitution and turn the negroes loose upon the country. He, and all his co-workers, black and white, are going with all their might for "old Granny Harrison," as they themselves called him not one year ago; but they may take it out in grannying, for they will never have a safe delivery.

Only think that Southern men should turn and unite with the Abolitionists to accomplish their ends! It is strange to behold. Who would have thought it a year ago! When Charles Fisher declared, at the musters last summer, that Mr Clay would not be run, but that Harrison would be pushed forward by the Abolitionists, his opponents would even get mad, and say that he knew better, but was trying to deceive the people.—These men at the same time hooted at the idea of running Harrison, and many of them swore they never would support him, but would sooner go for Van Buren himself. How is it now? Why, the prediction has come true; and what is more, these very men are going with all their might for "old granny Harrison," as they then called him, but the "Hero of Tippecanoe," as they now call him! "O, times! O, manners!!"—What shall we look for next! Let the people keep a close look out, and they will see strange sights—they may yet see *Southern whigs* voting for *Arthur Tappan*, or the rape-gallows *Garrison*, for President or Vice President.

A Corn Planter.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

At a Meeting of the Republican Citizens of Rowan County, held at the Mansion Hotel in the Town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 3d day of January, 1840.—Col. Samuel Lemly was, on motion of Samuel Reeves, Esq., called to the Chair, and Mr. Charles K. Wheeler requested to act as Secretary.

It having been stated by the Chairman that the object of the meeting was, for consultation together with regard to the nomination of some suitable gentleman to be supported by the Democratic State Rights Republicans of this State for Governor, at the election in August next, and to appoint Delegates to attend the Convention which is to assemble in Raleigh on the 6th inst; it was, on motion of Col. Henry Giles,

Resolved, That John L. Henderson, Henry W. Connor, Charles K. Wheeler and John C. Palmer, be appointed Delegates to said Convention.

On motion of Henry W. Connor, Esq., it was

Resolved, That George Vogler, Esq., and Capt. Jeremiah M. Brown, be appointed a committee, to inform Jno. L. Henderson, Esq., of his appointment, (being in Raleigh) and request him to attend the Convention.

On motion of Capt. J. M. Brown,

Resolved, that, reposing full confidence in the talents, Republican principles and true patriotism of Judge Saunders, Wm. H. Haywood, Jr Esq., Weldon N. Edwards, Esq., and Lewis D. Henry, Esq., whose names have been mentioned as likely to come before the Convention, we would support either that might become the nominee.

On motion of Jno. C. Palmer,

Resolved, That the Editors of the Western Carolinian, Carolina Watchman and N. Carolina Standard, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their papers.

On motion of Geo. Vogler, Esq.,

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn.

SAMUEL LEMLY Chairman.

C. K. Wheeler, Secretary.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING IN RANDOLPH.

A meeting of the Democratic Republicans of said County, was held at the house of Josh Parks, on the 28th day of December, 1839.

The meeting was organized by calling Jesse Bray, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Col. Garret Lane Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Gen. Geo. Hoover, when

On motion, the Chairman appointed Gen. Geo. Hoover, Tidance Lane, Howgil Julian, Joseph L. Reese, Esqrs., and Col. Garret Lane, as a Committee to draft a Preamble and Resolutions, expressive of the views of this meeting, who made the following report, which was adopted unanimously:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, it is one of the distinguishing principles of our political system, that the people have the undoubted right to assemble in their primary capacity, and give expression to their views on all measures of public policy, as well as what in their opinion and judgment will best contribute to the promotion of the country, and the prosperity of our Government. And whereas, it becomes the Republicans of this State, to be vigilant at the present crisis of affairs, and to use the most untiring exertions for the support and propagation of those principles which have given strength and character to our institutions: assailed as they are, by a party whose avowed measures and doctrines prove most conclusively, however pure may be their motives, that if carried into operation, would inevitably change the character of our Government, and have a tendency to draw us into a grand consolidated oligarchy, in which the weal and prosperity of the many, would be sacrificed for the benefit of a privileged few—followed by the subversion of liberty, and the utter prostration of that quality, which is the pride and boast of the venerated political structure;—and whereas, it is deemed expedient that a Convention assemble in the city of Raleigh, on the 6th day of January next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable Republican candidate for the office of Governor of this State.

Therefore be it resolved, That we look upon the Constitution of the United States as a complete model of human wisdom, as the best chart ever devised for the government of man; from the plain principles of which it is exceedingly dangerous to depart, and we, by free and latitudinous construction, would jeopardize our rights as a people, and produce our destruction as a nation.

Resolved, That we highly approve the leading measures of the present Administration, and we give it our cordial support so long as it shall continue to be characterized by a strict adherence to the true spirit and design of the constitution.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty as well as the privilege of freemen, peaceably to assemble together for the purpose of expressing their views and opinions on public measures, and of the conduct of their public servants.

Resolved, That our confidence in the wisdom, integrity and patriotism of Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, is unimpaired, and we will use all honorable means in our power for his re-election, in 1840.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination made by the Democratic Republicans of Tennessee, of Col. James K. Polk, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by our Senators in Congress, Hon. Bedford Brown and Hon. Robert Strange, on the Caucus Rayner resolutions.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 6th of Jan. next, to nominate a Democratic Republican candidate to be run for Governor at the next August election.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Delegates to represent this county in the State Convention, and that we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominee of said State Convention.

Resolved, That the individual on whom the Convention shall concentrate as competent to fill that high and responsible office, and shall become the candidate for Governor, shall receive the cordial support of us a part of the Democracy of Randolph County, and while we hesitate not to express a decided preference for W. H. Haywood, Jr., Esq., for that exalted station; we do not intend to embarrass the choice of said Convention.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to the said State Convention, viz: Gen. Geo. Hoover, Capt. Benjamin Hawkins, Howgil Julian, Tidance Lane, Eli Brower, and Linguen Burket, Esq'rs.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the above delegation.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the N. C. Standard, and Western Carolinian for publication.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting are due to the President and Secretary for the faithful performance of their duty.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

JESSE BRAY, Chairman.

Garret Lane, Secretary.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Queries.—What kind of men are these five minority individuals from New Jersey who have been creating such a fuss in Congress? They still continue to knock and knock at the door of Congress, notwithstanding Congress has refused to let them in. They have told them over and over again they could not have admission until their claims should be investigated, and yet they presist in claiming seats. They know they did not receive a majority of the votes of their State. They know moreover, that their opponents did; and yet they think, by the aid of scals, frauds and friends, to thrust themselves into Congress, whether or no.

Would high spirited and honorable men—in short, would any good Republican, wish to force himself into seats in Congress, when he knows that the people did not send him there? That a majority was opposed to him? No! would be his plain, honest response to the question.

A Republican.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A loud Caution to Moderate Drinkers.—A Coroners inquest was held in Davidson county on the 28th inst, over the body of Andrew Owens, who was found dead in the big road, about one mile below the ford on reedy creek. Verdict of the Jury—Death by intoxication and exposure to cold. It appeared from the evidence that Owens was not a drunkard, but a dram drinker, and like many others in holyday times, happened at the still house of Mr. David Haines, on the 28th, where he joined others in shooting and drinking (I might say the devils bait) cider-royal. Under the influence of which, he fell some six or seven feet from a bridge over the mill race on the ice and broke through head foremost and got thoroughly wet, but was taken by Mr. Haines to his house and partially dried,—but having on three pair of pantaloons was still wet next to his body. He left Haines's apparently sober, about 9 o'clock at night, and was found next morning by a boy who was feeding hogs breathing his last breath. Before any assistance could be procured he was dead. He has left a wife and several children at this trying season of the year without any substantial means of support.

CORONER.

December 30 1839.

The Louisianian of December 17th, states that information has been received, which renders it probable that Gen. Jackson will comply with the invitation of the citizens of New Orleans, to visit that city for the purpose of participating in the celebration of the anniversary of the 8th of January.

Disaster from Gun Powder, near Lynchburg.—The Compiler publishes a letter from a gentleman in Lynchburg, to his friend in Richmond, giving an account of the explosion of 75 kegs of gun powder, which killed four boatmen and destroyed ten boats with their cargoes.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, on the 1st day of January, 1840.

Agnew, Miles	Lyster, Moses M. (2)
Anderson, Mary Jane	Lefler, Solomon
Andrews, George	Lock, Richard (2)
Barber, Elias	Lefferts, John L. (2)
Brown, Moses L.	Leake, Mrs. Mary
Brown & Chambers, (2)	Lyerly, Jacob
Burage, Edward	Martin, Judge
Black, Capt. James A.	Morrison, Rufus W. (2)
Brown, Henry W.	Meantum, James
Bradshaw, Preston	Meyer, John W.
Brown, William (2)	M'Faddin, Hugh
Brinkle, Christian	Mitchell, W. L.
Burns, James B.	M'Connaughey, Mrs. C.
Bates, William	Mitchell, James.
Bishop, R. M.	Moore, Thomas R.
Barker, John B.	M'Atee, John
Beverly, Mr.	M'Corkle, Miss Nancy
Bullen, Mrs. Catharine,	M'Clelland, John
Carter, Allen	Miller, Jonathan
Cashion, John	Moore, W. P.
Carron, Henry	Morrison, W. R.
Crowell, Buckner	Parker, Miss Mary
Caldfield, Benjamin	Pool, Jacob
Clark, Superior Court	Parish, Jesse J.
Chaplain, Noah	Philips, Enoch E.
Carr, Maj. James E. (2)	Porter, Barry
Cauble, Henry	Rutter, William
Canup, John	Roseman, Miss Nancy
Dawson, James B.	Rorimon, David
Dejornett, Miss Ann R.	Robison, Hugh
Davis, Miss Luninda	Redwine, Pleasant
Douglass, John	Ripett, Joshua
Dinkins, Mrs. Farah	Robison, Mrs. Margery
Dowland, Henry (2)	Roberts, Col. William
Davidson, Samuel O.	Sloan, Samuel
Davis, Miss Ann W.	Salet, John
Dickson, Clementine	Shuman, John
Ellis, Robert	Swink, Alexander
Edmunds, Samuel	Scott, Thomas
Fraley, Samuel	Steward, Debry
Fowler, Dr. T. J. (2)	Sachi, Gustavus
Ford, R. W.	Stirewalt, John F.
Ferguson, Moses	Stoker, Allen
Ford, John	Stoner, Charles
Ford, Mrs. M. E.	Stinston, William
Frohock, Mrs. E. M.	Smith, Thos. or Joseph
Fraley, Jacob	Sarah, Mrs. M.
Ford, Robert	Smithcal, George
Graham, Miss Zelpha	Tarr, George C.
Goodman, George	Troutman, Jacob (2)
Grubson, William	Thompson, Col. W.
Gram, Valentine	Turner, Jesse
Horton, A. W.	Trexler, Henry (4)
Harbin, Col. Cas. (2)	Trexler, David
Hillan, Josephus	Thomason, George
Huntington, John	Utzman, Lewis
Hartman, George	Whittington, Shady
Hornbarrier Daniel	Woolly, A. F.
Hielick, Simeon	Williams, Jacob
Hackett, W. H.	Wilson, Catline
Hamlet, Andrew J.	Wannock, Thomas
Hill, Henry	Weeks, R. H.
Klutts, Josie or Solomon	West, Mrs. Mary
Kelly, Edmond	Wall, W. W.
Kilpatrick, R. H.	Weaver, Other
Krider, Mrs. Elizabeth	Warren, Mrs. Martha
Kirk, Stephen	Watson, David
Harris William	Huse, Robt. or Josiah
Hide, John	

Jan. 10. H. W. CONNER, P. M.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 1st day of January, 1840.

George Bowers,	Isaac Kinney,
James Barkhead,	Solomon Lore,
Biddy Bass or Parnell,	Enos Laning,
Thomas C. Cramp,	John Lockahill,
Michael Craver,	Jeremiah Mims,
Andrew Clodfelter,	Nathaniel Markland,
John A. Davis,	Charles H. Mock,
James A. Davis,	Andrews Miars,
Mrs. Rachel Davis,	Peresby Medlin, or
George Feezer,	John Gallimore,
George Fritts,	Harrod Pope,
Lewis Fitzgerald,	John Peacock,
M. Hammons, constable,	Martha Sullivan,
Phillip Hedrick,	William Turner,
Jacob Hedrick,	Rebecca Thompson,
Francis Hedrick,	Peter Woods,
Henry Hagy,	Isaac Wilson,
Albert Hamilton,	Samuel Wertheraw,
John Hosking,	Jetson Willis,
Alenith Hunt,	George Weavel,
J. F. Housenwright,	

Jan. 10. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:



737	pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16	" Apron Checks;
26	" Bed Ticking;
40	" black and colored Cambrick;
120	dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34	pieces Kentucky Jeans;
23	" red and green Flannels;
167	twilled and duffle Blankets;
25	pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44	" black and colored Merinoes;
416	" Fancy Prints;
18	" grey and blue mixed Sattinetts;
350	Mens' and Boys' Seal Caps;
6	pieces Hat-Anker Belting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drugs, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75	Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
600	bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000	lbs. Spring Steel;
500	" blister do.;
1,500	" bar Lead;
15	kegs Powder;
24	hogsheads Sugar;
60	bags Coffee;
100	kegs White Lead;
15	coils Rope;
20	pieces Bagging;
40	boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20	" " 10 x 12;
40	Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240	bottles Scotch Snuff,

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

DR. P. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. y



FRESH MEDICINES

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of GENUINE MEDICINES—among which are the following, for the first time offered in this market, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Physicians, to wit:

Tartrate of Iron and Potassa, a mild and excellent Tonic.

Hydrargyrum cum creta, (chalk mercury) an excellent preparation for children.

Precipitated Carbonate of Iron, estimated a much finer preparation than the old rust or carbonate.

Acetate of Potassa, (sal diuriticus.)

Liquor Potassæ; Extract of Jalap; Elaterium, very fine, (Clutterbuck's,) and Medicines of all kinds generally used in this country.

—ALSO—

Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobaccos, Spanish Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Paste-boards, fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Paints, madeira, teneriff, malaga, port, sherry, champaign, muscat, and claret Wines, french, peach, and apple Brandy, Gin, monongahela and old Whiskey, jamaica and new-england Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass-ware, Bottles, lemon and ginger syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket-Books and Maps, Pipes, iron and composition Mortars and Pestles, Candle-wick, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's Brandreth's, Evans', and Phelps' Pills, Hoock's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough-Drops, Snuff-boxes, Spices, Pepper, Saco, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back-Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge,

And a thousand other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low, at the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, North Carolina.

January 10, 1840. y

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Wrapping Paper, &c.

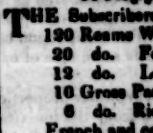
THE Subscribers offer at Wholesale or Retail,

120 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 do. Foolscap do.;
12 do. Letter do. ruled and unruled
10 Gross Paste-boards;
6 do. Rice Paper;
French and colored Paper for Ladies' use.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

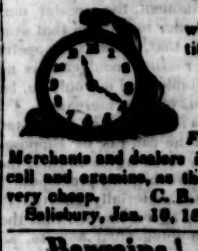
Garden Seeds.



A LARGE Assortment of Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.) Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Jewellery for Sale.



THE Subscribers offer at wholesale, a large and beautiful assortment of

JEWELLERY, Cutlery,

AND A VARIETY OF

FANCY ARTICLES.

Merchants and dealers in the above are invited to call and examine, as they are determined to sell very cheap.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Bargains! Bargains!!



THE Subscribers have just received from the North, six

Family Carriages AND BAROUCHES,

Made to order and of the best materials, which will be sold for very moderate prices. They also have on hand

One Fine two-wheel Buggy, And one Sulkey,

With HARNESS for each—all complete.

Those persons desirous of something neat and comfortable to ride in, cannot fail to be pleased both in style and price.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Northern Horses.



THREE PAIR of FINE Northern Horses for sale. They are young and well broke and warranted sound and perfectly gentle. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Cabinet Work.



THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has removed his Shop to the House on main street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will continue to prosecute the Cabinet Business in its various branches. *Sideboards, Secretaries, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.*, made to order, in style and durability not excelled by any work executed in this place or vicinity. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Plank, Scantling, and Produce taken in exchange for work.

WARREN GREEN.

Salisbury, January 10, 1840. y



CHRISTMAS.

A VISIT FROM ST. NICHOLAS.

[BY CLEMENT C. MOORE

'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,
In hope that St. Nicholas soon would be there;
The children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar-plums danced through their heads;
And mamma in her kerchief, and I in my cap,
Had just settled our brains for a long winter's nap—
When out on the lawn there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my bed to see what was the matter;
Away to the window I flew like a flash,
Tore open the shutters, and threw up the sash,
The moon, on the breast of the new-fallen snow,
Gave the lustre of mid-day to objects below.
When, what to my wondering eyes should appear,
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny reindeer,
With a little old driver, so lively and quick,
I knew in a moment it must be St. Nick.
More rapid than eagles his coursers they came,
And he whistled, and shouted, and called them by name:
"Now, Dasher! now, Dancer! now, Prancer! now, Vixen!
On, Comet on! Cupid, on! Donder and Blixen!
To the top of the porch! to the top of the wall!
Now, dash away, dash away, dash away all!"
As leaves that before the wild hurricane fly,
When they meet with an obstacle, mount to the sky,
So, up to the house-tops the coursers they flew,
With the sleigh full of toys—and St. Nicholas too.
And then in a twinkling I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of each little hoof.
As I drew in my head, and was turning around,
Down the chimney St. Nicholas came with a bound.
He was dressed all in fur, from his head to his foot,
And his clothes were all tarnish'd with ashes and soot;
A bundle of toys he had flung on his back,
And he look'd like a pedlar just opening his pack.
His eyes—how they twinkled! his dimples, how merry!
His cheeks were like roses, his nose like a cherry;
His droll little mouth was drawn up like a bow,
And the beard on his chin was as white as the snow.
The stump of a pipe he held tight in his teeth,
And the smoke it encircled his head like a wreath.
He had a broad face, and a little round belly,
That shook, when he laughed, like a bowl of jelly.
He was chubby and plump; a right jolly old elf;
And I laughed when I saw him, in spite of myself,
A wink of his eye, and a twist of his head,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work,
And filled all the stockings; then turned with a jerk.
And laying his fingers aside of his nose,
And giving a nod, up the chimney he rose.
He sprang to his sleigh, to his team gave a whistle,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle;
But I heard him exclaim ere he drove out of sight,
"Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good night!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Effects of Opium.—The following passage is extracted from a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on the Opium trade with China," published at Calcutta, with a preface, by Archdeacon Dealtry, who informs us that it was written (as he was assured on good authority) in China by a British merchant, who must therefore be considered as an eye witness of the deplorable effects of opium smoking which he describes. The comparison between the effects of ardent spirits and those of opium is peculiarly important.

"The intoxicating property, or rather properties of opium, differ in their nature from the intoxicating property of alcohol. In some respects the effects of the intoxication are also different. They both agree, however, in this, that they both stimulate the nervous system to an unnatural degree, and are only fit for use when such a state of bodily illness already exists as to make a stimulus of this nature subservient to the restoration of other vital functions disordered. They both agree in this, that the pleasurable sense of excitement attending their indulgence is followed by a relaxation of the system, and an undue depression of both the bodily and mental powers when the excitement is over. They both agree in this, as a consequence, that the oftener they are indulged in for the sake of this pleasurable sense of excitement, the greater must be the quantity used in order to keep up that same degree of excitement; so that, if once the appetite is formed, constantly increasing indulgence is necessary and almost inevitable, and not only so, but is yielded to, unconscious of this increase. The craving of the appetite is insensibly the man's standard for estimating what he can (as he supposes) safely indulge in. They both agree in this, that they disorder the digestive organs, predispose to most other diseases, and materially shorten the term of life. They both agree in this, that they stupify and derange the intellectual powers, and that habitually; for the seasons of depression are quite as far below healthy mental vigor, as those of alternate excitement are beyond. And over the final stages of mental suffering to which they both lead, one is fain to draw the veil; fiction can paint nothing of horror half so horrible. They both agree in this, that they utterly corrupt the moral sense; give to gross appetite the reins of reason; deprave and brutalize the heart, shut up all the avenues to conscience, and make their victim the easy prey to every temptation that presents itself.

"There is but one point of difference between the intoxication of ardent spirits and that of opium deserving of particular attention here; and that is, the tenfold force with which every argument against the former applies to the latter. There is no slavery on earth to name with the bondage into which opium casts its victim. There is scarcely one known instance of escape from its toils, when once they have fairly enveloped a man. We need not appeal to the highly wrought narratives of personal experience on the subject, which have of late years come before the public; they rather invite distrust than otherwise, by the exaggeration of their poetical style. But the fact is far too notorious to be questioned for one moment, that there is in opium, once indulged in, a fatal fascination, which needs almost superhuman powers of self denial, and also capacity for the endurance of pain to overcome.

"The operation of opium is, on this account, more deadly, by many degrees, than its less tyrannous rival. In other respects, above mentioned, there is generally a more rapid and permanent influence exerted by opium than by ardent spirits—an influence so directly inimical to all human happiness whatever, that, if the fact were not before our eyes, we might well doubt the cunning of the arch fiend himself, to recommend to any son of Adam the use of such an instrument of self destruction."

Wellerisms.—"I'm clear grit," as the grindstone said to the razor.

"Grin and bear it," as the man said to the tiger, when he stirred him up with a pole.

Description of Belize.—Belize, with its river, is the key to Central America, on the Atlantic side, and almost the only channel of communication with Europe. Belize, as our readers may not know, is the capital of a British colony, and they may be curious to hear some particulars of this strange out of the way place. Toward evening I went on shore; and, on my inquiring where lodgings could be procured, was directed to a sort of boarding house, the only establishment in the place for the accommodation of strangers, and one of the meanest that can well be imagined. It may seem surprising that a populous English town should not be provided with a single hotel or house of reception for travellers, better than the one just mentioned—but such is the fact. On my coming to the house I found two little negro girls sitting at the threshold, and inquired of them whether the master or mistress was at home. "Missus gone out," said one of them; "nobody in de house."—"When will she come back?" said I. "Don't know, sar," was the answer. "But you will go and look for her," I rejoined, "and I will give you something." "Can't go," said the little baggage, in the same provokingly laconic style. I then tried her companion: "You," said I "I am sure, will go and call your mistress." But she seemed animated by the same spirit as her fellow. "Shant do no such thing," cried she portly.

* * *

The houses of Belize are of wood, painted of some light gay colour, and are built in the style of those in England. They look very well; but their little rooms, and small sashed windows, without balconies, are by no means adapted to a sultry climate. They are enclosed, too, with fences and palisades, as if the occupants were apprehensive of intruders. In this, and in other respects, I was struck with the prevalence here of native habits and usages, however at variance with the climate and circumstances of the country. There are some good buildings in the place, but, I believe, all of wood: the Court house, the Government house, and the Episcopal Church. The population, of which a great portion are coloured people, amounts to six or seven thousand. The inhabitants are, for the most part, engaged in the cutting of mahogany, the exportation of which constitutes the chief business of the place. Several mercantile houses of respectability, however, import English goods, with which they supply the internal consumption to a great extent, receiving in exchange cochineal, hides and indigo.

The harbor affords a good anchorage, and is guarded by a little battery of ten or twelve guns, planted on a level with the sea, on a spot which may truly be called British ground; it having been raised from the water, and formed in a shallow part of the harbor, by the ballast brought in English vessels and discharged there by order of the Governor. There are, on an average, ten or twelve vessels always in port, mostly English.—Two or three packets run regularly between that place and London. The situation of Belize could not be more unfavorable; it is in the midst of a swamp, partially converted into firm ground by means of drains and causeways. It is one of the most unhealthy places in the world. Fevers are very prevalent, and make great havoc among strangers. The water, too, in most families, supplied by the rains, is extremely bad, and tinged with a light yellow color, by passing over the shingle roofs of the houses before being received into the cisterns. * * The town is garrisoned by a regiment of blacks. The post of Governor, or Superintendent, of the settlement is filled by an officer of military rank, combining the duties of the first civil magistrate with those of commander of the troops. The administration of justice is vested in seven magistrates annually elected."

Montgomery's Narrative of a Journey to Gautemala.

Col. Ethan Allen was a bold officer of the American Revolution. He could face the enemies of his country with the most undaunted bravery, and in the field of battle he never shrunk from danger.—But he was opposed to Christianity, and gloried in the character of an infidel. His wife, however, was a pious woman, and taught her children in the ways of piety, while he told them it was all delusion.—But there was an hour coming, when Col. Allen's confidence in his own sentiments were to be closely tried. A beloved daughter was taken sick—he received a message that she was dying; he hastened to her bedside, anxious to hear her dying words. "Father," said she, "I am about to die: shall I believe in the principles which you have taught me, or shall I believe what my mother has taught me?"

This was an affecting scene. The intrepid Col. became extremely agitated; his chin quivered; his whole frame shook; and after waiting a few moments, he replied, "believe what your mother has taught you."

Permanent Value of Knowledge.—One of the most agreeable consequences of knowledge, is the respect and importance which it communicates to old age. Men rise in character often as they increase in years; they outlive their faculties, the mere frame itself is respected for what it once contained; but women—such is their unfortunate style of education—hazard every thing upon one cast of the die; when youth is gone, all is gone. No human creature gives his admiration for nothing; either the eye must be charmed or the understanding gratified. A woman must talk wisely or look well. Every human being must put up with the coldest civility, who has neither the charms of youth nor the wisdom of age. Neither is there the slightest commiseration for decayed accomplishments; no man mourns over the fragments of a dancer, or drops a tear on the relics of musical skill. They are flowers that are destined to perish; but the decay of great talents is always the subject of solemn pity; and even when their last memorial is over, their ruins and vestiges are regarded with affection.—*Rev. Sidney Smith.*

Postmaster Franklin.—In 1754, Benj. Franklin was Postmaster General, with the permission to make 6,000 pounds of continental money, if he could, out of the whole Post Office Department in America. The very next year he gave the astounding notice that the mail, which had before run once a fortnight to New England, would start once a week the year round; whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks. In 1774, it was announced in all the papers of the colony, that "John Perkins engages to ride post, to carry the mail once a week between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will take along, or bring back, led horses, or any parcel." When a postrider proposed starting, notice was given of his intention by advertisement, also by the town crier, for several days in advance. In 1790, the number of post offices had increased through the country to seventy-five.

"You're always welcome to my table," as the farmer said to the turkey.

"Hold enough!" as the toper said to his jug when he was stealing liquor.

"Kill or cure," as the man said when he cut his head off to keep his nose from bleeding.

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA, Dec. 2, 1839.

A Wild Child.—Strange as it may appear, it is currently reported, and very generally believed, that a wild child, or lad, is now running at large among the sand hills, round and in the vicinity of Fish Lake. It is reported to be about four feet high, and covered with a light coat of chesnut colored hair. It runs with great velocity, and when pursued, as has often been the case, it sets up the most frightful and hideous yells, and seems to make efforts at speaking. It has been seen during the summer months running along the lake shore, apparently in search of fish and frogs, and appears to be very fond of the water, for it will plunge into Fish Lake, and swim with great velocity, all the time whining most piteously.

How this creature has come here, or what its history may be, we leave to conjecture, but may it not be probable that it may have strayed away from some emigrating party, when encamped for the night, and wandered off into the woods, where it has grown up an associate with the animals of the forest? We think this may be the case. If so, what must have been the anguish of its parents and friends on learning that they were compelled to pursue their journey without their tender care? It is also supposed that it may have been stolen by the Indians, and left in the forest to perish; but we can hardly believe such to be the case.

It would be nothing but an act of humanity on the part of our young men to turn out and help to capture it.—*Gazette.*

A Chinese Witness.—A cause was lately tried in the Marine Court in which a Chinese was called as a witness. He was objected to on account of not believing in a God. Upon being questioned, he replied that he believed in a great many gods—that in his country the temples were full of them. Our Revised Statutes provides that every witness shall be sworn according to his religious belief. Upon being asked how he was sworn in China, he said he went into the temple before the gods and read certain passages from a Chinese bible, then took a vessel of salt which he sprinkled on the ground, after which ceremony he went before the Mandarin and gave his testimony. New York being unprovided with Chinese temples and idols, it was of course found impossible to swear the witness according to law, and the party were obliged to lose the benefit of his testimony, until the Court considers the matter further.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Patriarch in Wall Street.—The celebrated lexicographer, Noah Webster, appeared in Wall street yesterday, and attracted a great deal of attention. He is a fine looking old gentleman, straight as an arrow, with a cane in his hand, and a large stock of benevolence in his heart. He was dressed in the *costume* of the last century—a curiously turned up black hat, his hair silvered o'er with age and study—and his eye as bright as you please. Great inquiry was made about the cause of his journey. We presume, however, he is in search of some new definitions for the next edition of his Dictionary. If he will go to Philadelphia and collect materials in Chesnut or Third streets he will find the following:

A Bank—A corporate institution authorised to cheat the community for public relief.

Suspension of payments—A mode whereby the rich men rob the poor men of 10 to 20 per cent.

Public Relief—To plunder the poor man out of his hard earnings, in order to enable the rich and luxurious to enjoy their canvass backs and champaigne.

Fixed Principles—Cheating your creditors out of 12 to 15 per cent.

Generosity—A Philadelphia Banker lending money at high interest, to a New York bankrupt

Honesty—Never paying debts, &c. &c.

Thus much for a specimen. If the venerable lexicographer issues another edition of his Dictionary, he will have to alter the meanings of many words. This is the age of revolution.

N. Y. Herald.

A two headed Snake.—The following very extraordinary statement we find in the Leavenworth, Io., Arena of the 31 inst: A very singular looking snake was killed on the farm of Mr. James Van Winkle. It was about two feet long, uncommonly large in proportion, with a perfect head on each end of the body. It could crawl both ways, but did not appear to curl, twist, and straiten as much as snakes are accustomed to do, because its double head afforded an extra advantage over all other snakes. If it wished to go a different direction it need not turn round; it had only to crawl with the other head forward; we believe this is the only snake of the kind ever known in America.

This Iowa snake is a good illustration of the *twaddlers* and *Conservatives* who *change their direction without turning*, although they manifest considerable *curling* and *twisting*.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

Singular Phenomenon.—The Quebec Canadian states, that on the forenoon of the 18th Oct., a darkness settled upon the city, which rendered the use of candles necessary for several hours in the forenoon. The wind blew from the East, but the darkening clouds came from the West.—The atmosphere was moist. The same phenomenon occurred on the 17th of Oct., 1834, and on the 14th of October, 1785.

Pantaletts.—A fashionable young lady of New York, whose frock did not hang any lower than it should do, and who wore dangling about her feet a pair of half breeches, commonly called shin curtains, was lately on a visit to some friends in New Jersey, where she was arrested and brought before a sensible, plain Dutch Magistrate, who fined her five dollars and costs, under the act prohibiting females from appearing in public with men's clothes on. It is expected of course that married ladies will wear the breeches, but the audacity of putting them on before marriage, the Jersey people think entitled to punishment.

"Don't Hurry Haggins."—This proverbial Kentucky phrase originated in the addition of a curious protection clause to a note given by the worthy Mr. H. After the usual promise to pay in twelve months, with ten per cent. interest, value received, &c., the following promise was prudently subjoined: "and it is expressly understood, that in the payment of said note, said Haggins is not to be hurried."

North American.

Mortality.—According to the estimate made by the National Endowment Assurance Society, in England, "the children of men" come into the world, and go out at the following average:

Every moment,	. . .	1
" Minute,	. . .	60
" Hour,	. . .	3,600
" Day, 24 hours,	. .	86,400
" Week, 7 days,	. .	604,800
" Month, 30 days,	. .	3,592,000
" Year, 365 days,	. .	31,536,000
" Generation, 30 years,	.	946,080,000

Somnambulism and Narrow Escape.—A gentleman lodging at the Exchange Hotel, in the third story, rose from his bed on Thursday night, 5th instant, while in a profound sleep, raised the sash of the window, and threw himself out. He encountered a fall of twenty three feet, and was pitched head foremost upon a flight of steps below. The noise of the fall awakened some of the servants who went to his assistance, and found him insensible; but conveying him to his room he soon recovered, and showed no other injury but the loss of his hair with the skin attached. To give an idea of the force with which he fell, the step which he first struck (of plank 1¼ inch thick) was split entirely across and separated. Yet we saw him the next morning walking about as fresh as if nothing had happened.—*Norfolk Herald.*

Irish Circumlocution.—Observing one day an unusual commotion in the streets of Derry, I inquired of a bystander the reason; and he, with a mellifluous brogue, replied in the following metaphorical manner; "The reason, Sir! Why, you see that Justice and little Larry O'Hone, the carpenter, have been putting up a picture frame at the end of the strate yonder, and they are going to hang one of 'Adam's copies' in it." "What's that?" "Why, poor Murdock O'Connel." "Oh, there's no man to be hung!" "Do they put up a gallows for any other purpose?" "What's his offence?"—"No offence your honor; it was only a liberty he took." "Well, what was the liberty?" "Why, you see, sir, poor Murdock was in delicate health, and his physician advised that he should take exercise on horseback; and so having no hoss of his own, he borrowed one from Squire Doyle's padlock; and no sooner was he on its shoulders, than the divil put it into the crather's head to go over to Kellogreen cattle fair, where he had a good many acquaintances; and when he was got there, Murdock spied a friend at the door of a shebeen house and left the animal grazing outside, whilst he went to have a thimbleful of whiskey, and then, you see, they got friskey, and had another, and another, till poor Murdock went to slape on the binch; and when he woke up, he found the crather gone, and his pocket stuffed full with a big lump of money." "In short," said I, "you mean to say he has been horse stealing?" "Why, sir," he replied stammering and scratching his head," "they call it so in England"

Bernard's Retrospections.

A Good 'Un.—In the town of Columbus, State of Georgia, there resides a "limb of the law" named M—— W——. His "shingle" sticks out with the following inscription:

"M—— W——, Notary Public and Attorney at law." It happened, "once upon a time," that a rustic from the country arrived in Columbus, and after investing some three *picayunes* in gingerbread, he strolled about the town seeing the sights, and trying to decipher the various signboards. Finally he brought up, "ginger" in hand, opposite the aforesaid "shingle," when he stopped, and gazing up at the inscription, read as follows:—"M—— W——, *notoriously public and eternally at law!*"

A young lady, at an examination in grammar, was asked why the noun bachelor was singular? She replied immediately, and with much naivette, because it is very singular they don't get married.

A Negro with the Blues.—"I say, Sam Jonsing, what for you look so sober dis morning? You is most usually ollers a larfin, but now you face looks as gloomified and brack as dis last spell of wedder."

"Wy, child I feel's bad—I'se got what de white folk calls de bloos, and the wos sort at dat, dat's what I has, Pete Gumbo."

"De what you call 'em, Sam?"

"De bloos—de raal indigo bloos."

"Dars whar you corner dis child, Sam; you's ahead ob me dis time. Now if it dont make any 'terial difference to you, I'd just like to hear you explainify what dis bloos is."

"Wy, wy, Pete, you dont know nutin. I tort you'd more 'quaintance wid the fluxity ob de human mind. Well, you see, when a man's got de bloos he looks forard into de common footority just as though he was gwine to draw a blank in de big lottery—he feels like as if all de delightsum prizes in dis low down scene hadn't a single number on 'em. Wen he gets up in de mornin he feels bad, and when he goes to bed at night he feels wusser. He tinks dat his body is made ob ice cream, all 'cept his heart, and dat dat's a piece ob lead in de middle. All sorts ob sights are hubbering around, and red monkeys is buzzing about his ears. Dar, dep's what I got now, and dem's what I calls de bloos. How you like to hab 'em, Pete?"

"Tank you, Sam, dis child dont wish for none, not if dem's de sort."—*Picayune.*

Mocksville Academy.

R. E. TROY

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken charge of the Mocksville Academy. From the healthy situation of the village, and the morality of the community, he hopes to be patronised by an enlightened public. The first session will commence on the 13th January, 1840.

TERMS.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic,	$6 00
Do. with English Grammar and Geography,	10 00
Do. with Latin, Greek, Algebra, Surveying, &c.	12 50

January 3, 1840. 3t.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,



IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf





To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving and opening, at their store at Mill Hall, Cabarrus County, a new and fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hats and Bonnets, &c. In short, their stock comprises almost every article usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

We return our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage we have received and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

Cabarrus County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. 3w

Just Received,

AND for Sale, by the Subscriber, a quantity of the best

Santa Cruz Sugar;
Muscovado do.;
Best Java Coffee;
do Rio do;
Spanish Cigars—best quality;
Whiskey, eight years old, do do;
Superior French Brandy, and
Most Excellent Wines.

ANDRE MATTHIEU.

Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1839. 3w

New Foundry.

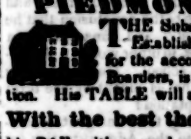
I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron foundry at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, threshing machines, grist mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for *Turning shafts, &c.*; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed Jacob Waynesboro, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesboro has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Mr. Wright. He will also make calculations for watch-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments in the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesboro or myself at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.

Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf



PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. tf

Valuable Land



FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:

ONE TRACT

containing 302 acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of 132 acres adjoining the above.

A Tract of 288 acres adjoining the last.

A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS,

containing 709 acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. Johnson who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.

H. W. CONNOR.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 9, 1839. tf

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this Office.

September 20, 1839. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,

TO THE

Jail of Davidson County,

ON the 30th November last, a negro man, who calls his name

Jim;

he is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, has a down look; had on a Kentucky coat and pants, and cotton velvet vest: says he was purchased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dowtie & Yancy, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some white man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what JIM expected; Jim therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839. tf

Warrants for sale here.